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June 2000



Social Studies 30

Grade 12 Diploma Examination

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June 2000
Social Studies 30
Grade 12 Diploma Examination

Description

Part A: Multiple Choice consists of 70 multiple-choice questions, worth 70% of the total mark.

Part B: Written Response consists of a written-response section, worth 30% of the total mark.

Time: This examination was developed to be completed in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours; however, you may take an additional $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to complete the examination.

Recommendation: Read the questions in Part B before beginning the examination. Ideas appearing in the multiple-choice questions may assist you in composing your essay.

Instructions

Part A: Multiple Choice

- On the answer sheet provided, use **only** an **HB** pencil to mark the correct or best answer for each question. Fill in the circle that corresponds to your answer. For example:

The capital city of Canada is

- A. Vancouver
- B. Winnipeg
- C. Montreal
- D. Ottawa

Answer Sheet

- (A) (B) (C) (●)

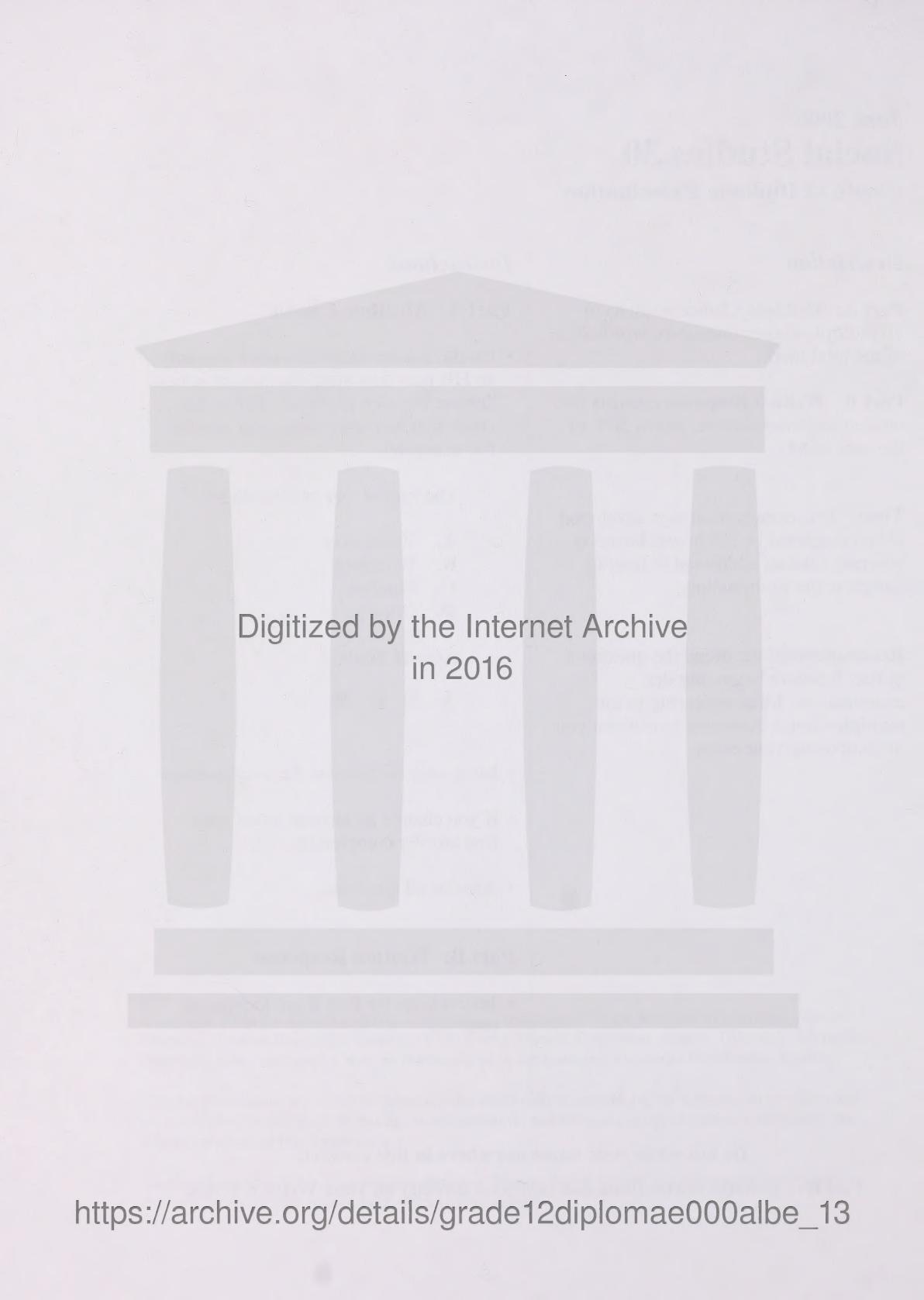
- Mark only one answer for each question.
- If you change an answer, erase your first answer completely.
- Answer all questions.

Part B: Written Response

- Instructions for Part B are located on page 26.

Do not write your name anywhere in this booklet.

Feel free to make corrections and revisions directly on your Written Work.



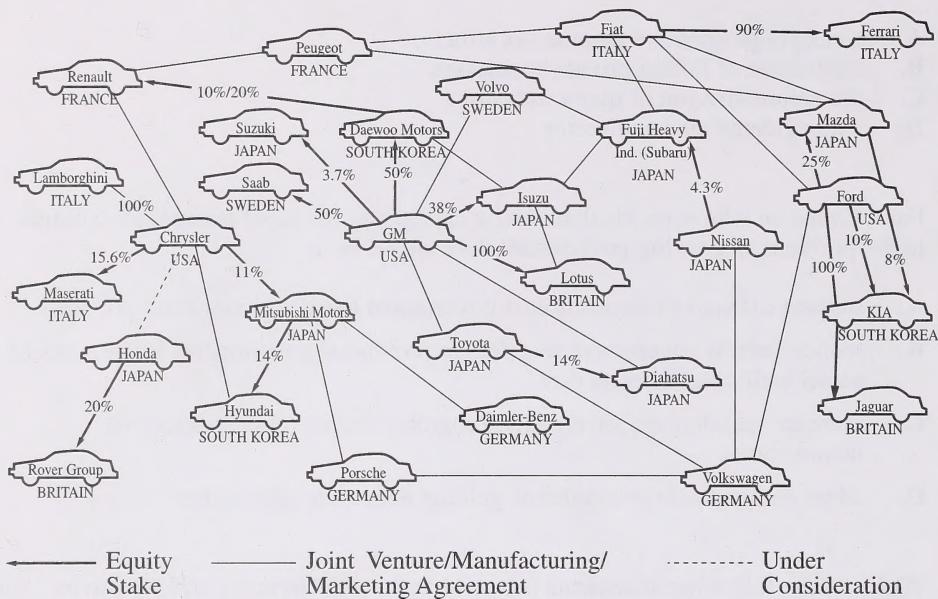
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Part A: Multiple Choice

1. A government that promotes individualism over collectivism would favour
 - A. a steeply progressive income-tax structure
 - B. the bailout of failing private businesses
 - C. the nationalization of major industries
 - D. a deregulated business sector
2. For a Canadian who supports democratic capitalism, the **most acceptable** solution to the problem of growing government debt would be to
 - A. support extensive interventionist government fiscal and monetary policies
 - B. reduce federal government transfers to provincial governments in the areas of social welfare and health care
 - C. increase spending on job creation programs and increase progressive income taxes
 - D. adopt demand-side principles as guiding economic approaches
3. Which of the following statements is true of both Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union during the 1930s?
 - A. A state decree eliminated class differences.
 - B. The means of production were state-owned.
 - C. Citizenship was granted on the basis of race.
 - D. State planners set quotas for the production of many goods.
4. Concerns about growing income disparity and about increasing materialism in many Western economies are expressed by supporters of
 - A. laissez-faire economies
 - B. free enterprise economies
 - C. public enterprise economies
 - D. private enterprise economies
5. Contemporary neoconservative thinkers dispute the modern liberal belief that
 - A. economic growth is desirable and enhances quality of life
 - B. political authority should emerge through democratic processes
 - C. the civil rights and liberties of citizens should be guaranteed constitutionally
 - D. the state must play a greater role in ensuring economic security for all citizens

Use the following diagram to answer question 6.

Car Company Tie-Ups: The Engine of Growth



—from *The World Affairs Companion*

6. This 1991 diagram effectively illustrates the
 - A. regulation of cartels by governments
 - B. international mobility of investment capital
 - C. high level of competition among automakers
 - D. similarity in car design across national borders

7. Critics of supply-side economics contend that the main reason that the “trickle-down” effect fails to spur business expansion is because
 - A. consumers are reluctant to commit themselves to credit expenditures
 - B. governments are willing to increase their current deficits or long-term debt
 - C. corporations often use increased profits to reward shareholders rather than to increase production
 - D. large labour unions often demand higher wages and more comprehensive benefits for their members

Use the following excerpt to answer question 8.

... free market capitalism is fundamentally *dependent* on the entrepreneur and his [or her] spirit of enterprise. That is to say on people such as *you*, as a democratic capitalist economy grows from the ground up, not the reverse. A pretty fair synopsis of why the entrepreneur is so important is that: Capitalism, in its essence, is a system of continuous change brought about by the innovative activities of entrepreneurs. Such characteristics of capitalism as interest, credit, profit and business cycles arise because of innovation. The entrepreneur is the central figure that distinguishes capitalism . . . because he [or she] is the engine of innovative thought.

—from *Vital Speeches of the Day*

8. Which of the following government policies would be accepted by a person with this point of view?

- A. Implementation of severe restrictions on foreign investment
- B. Passage of laws to prevent the formation of monopolies
- C. Centralized planning of economic production
- D. Nationalization of key industries

Use the following excerpt to answer question 9.

Let welfare be a private concern. Let it be promoted by individuals and families, by churches, private hospitals, religious service organizations, community charities and other institutions that have been established for this purpose. If the objection is raised that private institutions lack sufficient funds, let us remember that every penny the federal government does *not* appropriate for welfare is potentially available for private use — and without the overhead charge for processing the money through the federal bureaucracy.

—from *Socialism: Opposing Viewpoints*

9. A proponent of this view would **most likely** support

- A. an increase in pension and other social assistance benefits
- B. the nationalization of industries as a means of job creation
- C. a decrease in taxation rates for individuals and corporations
- D. the discontinuation of gambling revenues to support charities

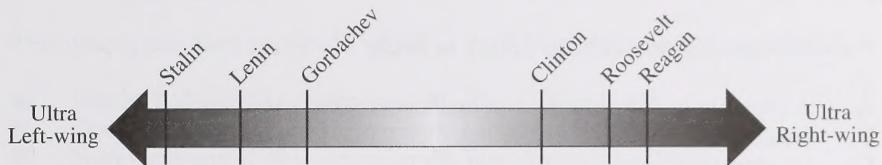
Use the following comments to answer questions 10 to 12.

- I. The most generous [Canadian] tax breaks are those which allow corporations to defer their taxes. In theory the taxes saved this way are to be paid at a later date but they rarely are.
- II. Ottawa has always justified tax breaks [for corporations] as a means of stimulating investment. . . . The federal auditor general reported that in 1985 corporations avoided paying \$35 billion in taxes.
- III. What is the difference [in Canada] between subsidies to corporations and welfare or unemployment payments? The former, largely hidden from public scrutiny, is called providing investment incentives, and the latter is called socialism.
- IV. The Consumers' Association of Canada has noted a disturbing change in direction toward taxing money spent rather than money earned.

—from *The Edmonton Journal*

- 10. Which two comments directly suggest that the Canadian federal government was following a “Reaganomics” supply-side style of economic policy at the time these comments were made?
 - A. Comments I and II
 - B. Comments I and IV
 - C. Comments II and III
 - D. Comments III and IV
- 11. To support the trend noted in Comment IV, the Consumers’ Association of Canada could point to
 - A. increases in corporate taxes
 - B. increases in personal income taxes
 - C. the introduction of a capital gains tax
 - D. the introduction of the goods and services tax
- 12. On the issue of reducing current federal and provincial government debt, the author of these comments would argue that
 - A. tax reform has become secondary to increased social spending
 - B. corporate taxation as a source of revenue has been largely ignored
 - C. the cost of social spending is lowering corporate investment revenue
 - D. the burden of reducing the national debt is borne primarily by corporations

Use the following economic spectrum to answer question 13.



13. If it is assumed that the economic decisions made by leaders reveal their underlying beliefs, which leader has been **incorrectly** placed on the spectrum above?

A. Lenin
B. Stalin
C. Reagan
D. Roosevelt

14. Which philosophical assumption of Marxism would be considered naive and unrealistic by supporters of a laissez-faire economic philosophy?

A. A capitalist economic system will foster rapid economic expansion.
B. Economics play a major part in the evolution of human development.
C. Human creativity and productivity will flourish in a collectivist society.
D. Market competition leads to the growth of powerful businesses.

Use the following quotation to answer question 15.

Perestroika is a revolution. A decisive acceleration of the socio-economic and cultural development of Soviet society which involves radical changes on the way to a qualitatively new state

—Mikhail Gorbachev

—from *The Struggle for Democracy*

15. The “radical changes” to which Gorbachev alludes can **best** be categorized as the

A. increased use of government planning
B. privatization of all essential industries
C. increased emphasis on new technology
D. introduction of market-oriented reforms

In question 16, an economic policy is given, and in question 17, a political policy is given.

For each question, identify the policy as being

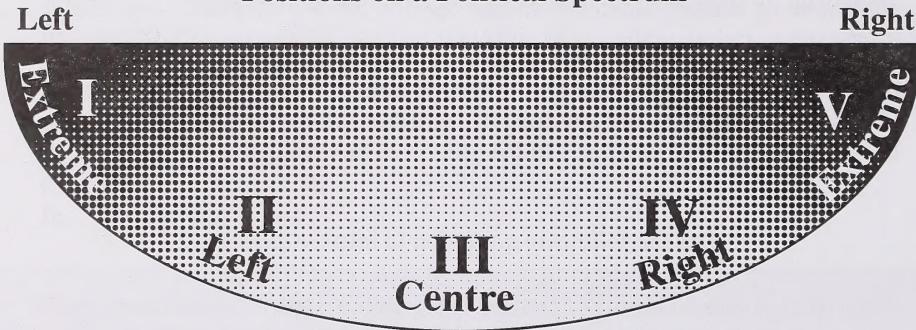
- A. acceptable to Adolf Hitler but unacceptable to Josef Stalin
- B. unacceptable to Adolf Hitler but acceptable to Josef Stalin
- C. acceptable to both Adolf Hitler and Josef Stalin
- D. unacceptable to both Adolf Hitler and Josef Stalin

16. Key industries are nationalized and agriculture is collectivized.

17. A multi-party elected legislature is constitutionally empowered to rule by decree for a limited period of time.

Use the following diagram to answer questions 18 and 19.

Positions on a Political Spectrum



18. In Canada, the ideology of democratic socialism is **most clearly** associated with

- A. Position I
- B. Position II
- C. Position III
- D. Position IV

19. An individual who believes in the strict preservation of “traditional family values,” individualism, and the unfettered operation of the marketplace is associated with

- A. positions I and II
- B. positions II and III
- C. positions III and IV
- D. positions IV and V

20. *The citizenry awoke to discover that they had only exchanged one form of dictatorship for another.*

This description **best** applies to which of the following historical situations?

- A. Fascist Italy (1944) —————→ Italy (1945)
- B. Occupied Poland (1944) —————→ Liberated Poland (1945)
- C. Nazi Germany (1945) —————→ West Germany (1946)
- D. Imperial Japan (1945) —————→ Liberated Japan (1946)

21. Adolf Hitler claimed that in terms of popular support, the Nazi party ultimately achieved political power through a

- A. workers' revolution
- B. democratic process
- C. military junta
- D. coup d'état

Use the following excerpt to answer questions 22 and 23.

Questions Taken from Nazi-Era Textbooks

The construction of a lunatic asylum costs 6 million RM [Reich marks]. How many houses at 15,000 RM each could have been built for that amount?

A modern night bomber can carry 1,800 incendiaries [bombs]. How long (in kilometres) is the path along which it can distribute these bombs if it drops a bomb every second at a speed of 250 km per hour? How far apart are the craters from one another? . . . How many fires are caused if 1/3 of the bombs hit their targets and of these 1/3 ignite?

—from *History at Source, Nazi Germany 1933–1945*

22. The intent of these questions, taken from school textbooks published in Germany during the 1930s, was to

- A. strengthen student awareness of external enemies
- B. encourage student acceptance of economic efficiency
- C. desensitize students to the ideas of euthanasia and militarism
- D. familiarize students with mathematics questions of a military nature

23. Which technique for maintaining power is illustrated by the excerpt?

- A. The use of indoctrination
- B. The use of force and terror
- C. The glorification of the past
- D. The identification of scapegoats

Use the following excerpts to answer questions 24 and 25.

What is Democracy?

Every citizen, it is said, must have equality, and therefore in a democracy the poor have more power than the rich, because there are more of them, and the will of the majority is supreme.

Aristotle (384–322 B.C.)

We hold these truths to be self-evident, That all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

Thomas Jefferson (1743–1826)

The aim of government should be the greatest possible happiness of the greatest number; in a word, the common good is the right aim of government, and the proper task of a lawmaker is to discover regulations designed to bring about the greatest good to the greatest number of human beings.

Jeremy Bentham (1748–1832)

For democracy cannot be made to work in a country where a large part of the citizens are by status condemned to a perpetual state of domination, economic or otherwise. Essentially, a true democracy must permit the periodic transformation of political minorities into majorities.

Pierre Elliott Trudeau (1919–)

—from *Inside World Politics*

24. Which speaker issues an implied caution about the nature of democracy with which an elitist would agree?

- A. Aristotle
- B. Bentham
- C. Trudeau
- D. Jefferson

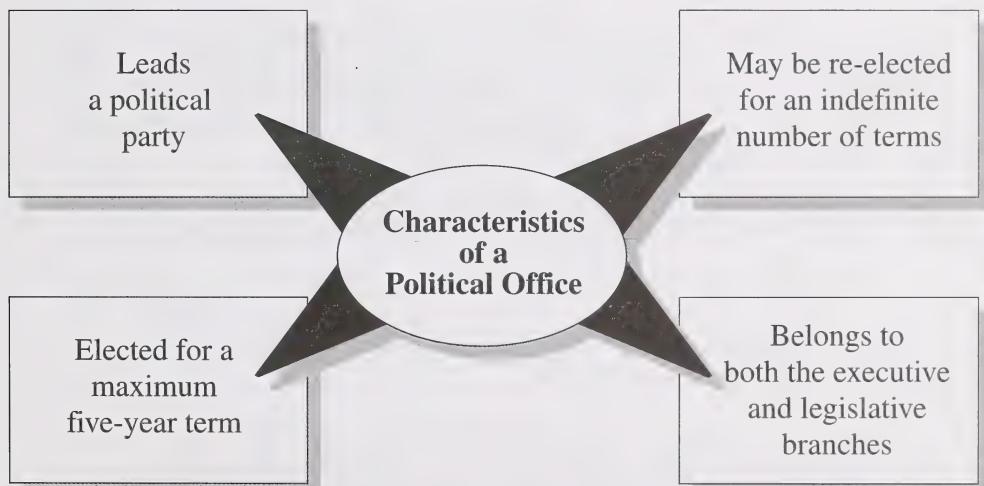
25. Individuals who support the point of view expressed by Jeremy Bentham would be alarmed by the current trend toward

- A. developing government services and agencies
- B. dismantling the liberal democratic welfare state
- C. downplaying the superiority of a free enterprise system
- D. devising new sources of tax revenue for government spending

26. Which of the following alternatives identifies the distribution of Canada's four main political parties in 1999 along the traditional left-wing—right-wing political spectrum?

	Left-Wing Parties	Moderate Parties	Right-Wing Parties
A.	New Democrats	Liberal, Progressive Conservative	Reform
B.	Reform	Progressive Conservative, New Democrats	Liberal
C.	Progressive Conservative	Reform, Liberal	New Democrats
D.	Liberal	New Democrats, Reform	Progressive Conservative

Use the following diagram to answer question 27.



27. These characteristics describe a political office within the government of

- A. Germany during the late 1930s
- B. the Soviet Union during the early 1950s
- C. the United States during the early 1980s
- D. Canada during the late 1990s

28. Members of the House of Commons in Canada and the House of Representatives in the United States share the characteristic of being

- A. chosen for fixed five-year terms
- B. appointed by the executive branch
- C. representative of the prevailing ideology
- D. selected on the basis of representation by population

Use the following comments to answer questions 29 and 30.

Comments about Modern Government

Government is so large that it is overwhelming us—its agencies and bureaucrats meddle in our lives.	Take away the heartbeat of the self-reliant individual and you take away the heartbeat of the nation.
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29. These comments reflect a political position that is currently **most popular** with

- A. liberal activists
- B. socialist thinkers
- C. conservative voters
- D. left-wing economists

30. Which of the following comments is **most consistent** with those expressed above?

- A. Rights to private property must be upheld.
- B. Government must guarantee employment opportunities.
- C. Every individual is entitled to a minimum standard of living.
- D. Government is responsible for providing affordable health care to all.

31. Americans familiar with their nation's system of separation of powers may be surprised to discover that in Canada,

- A. members of parliament debate and vote on proposed laws
- B. Supreme Court justices are appointed rather than elected to office
- C. the prime minister is both a sitting and voting member of parliament
- D. cabinet ministers discuss government policies with the prime minister

32. *True democrats have a suspicion that they may not always be right.*

This claim is related to which of the following statements?

- A. Democracies function most effectively with an established two-party system.
- B. Democracies rely on the free expression of alternative views and policies.
- C. Democracies rely on the constitutional guarantee of periodic elections.
- D. Democracies are hierarchical, with voters below and leaders at the top.

Use the following excerpt to answer questions 33 to 35.

First-past-the-post is so named because a candidate has only to win more votes than his nearest competitor to take the riding, not an absolute majority of the votes cast. The most direct consequence is to exaggerate the majority enjoyed by the winning party, often grotesquely: with less than half the popular vote, governments have been formed with nearly all of the seats.

—from *The Globe and Mail*

33. For a democratic theorist, the **most serious** weakness of the system described in the excerpt is its tendency to

- A. deny interest groups an opportunity to influence decisions
- B. undermine the authority of the executive branch
- C. reduce the effectiveness of the governing party
- D. distort the expressed will of the electorate

34. Those who defend the “first-past-the-post” system described in the excerpt claim that such a system ultimately preserves government

- A. stability
- B. frugality
- C. accountability
- D. responsiveness

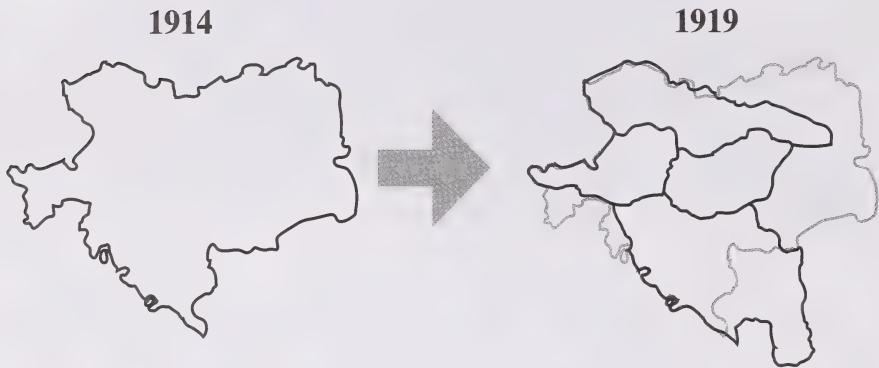
35. A practical solution to the problem described in the excerpt would be to adopt

- A. direct democracy
- B. representative democracy
- C. proportional representation
- D. representation by population

36. Following the conclusion of the First World War, the architects of peace at Versailles did not consider provision for

- A. creation of an international peacekeeping force
- B. recognition of an independent Austria and Poland
- C. reparation payments as compensation for destruction
- D. demobilization and reduction of Germany's military forces

Use the following maps to answer question 37.



37. The maps above illustrate the disintegration of which European empire following the First World War?

- A. The Ottoman Empire
- B. The Russian Empire
- C. The German Empire
- D. The Austro-Hungarian Empire

38. *In areas with mixed ethnic populations, it is impossible to draw boundaries that satisfy all of the parties concerned.*

The truth of this statement was demonstrated during the

- A. Sudetenland Crisis, 1938
- B. Suez Crisis, 1956
- C. Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, 1979
- D. British action in the Falkland Islands, 1982

Use the following excerpt to answer questions 39 and 40.

[Czech] President Benes believed that Hitler was bluffing and would give way if faced with a firm, united opposition. When Hitler did not give way, even Benes in the last resort preferred surrender to war. The Czechs, Benes held, were a small people, who must preserve their lives for a better future. Their country had been occupied before and they had survived. They would survive again. In a sense, his arguments were justified by events. The Czechs were abandoned by the Western powers. Their country fell under German tyranny for six years. But only one or perhaps two hundred thousand of them lost their lives. Prague, their capital, was the only great city of Central Europe to remain undamaged in the Second World War, and Czechoslovakia emerged with unbroken spirit, at the end. In contrast, Poland was guaranteed by the Western powers, who went to war for her sake. As a result six million Poles were killed. Warsaw was reduced to a heap of ruins, and Poland, though restored, lost much of her territory and her independence.

—historian A.J.P. Taylor

—from *The World This Century*

39. The comment, “The Czechs were abandoned by the Western powers” refers to the

- A. Rome–Berlin Axis, 1936
- B. Munich Pact, 1938
- C. Nazi–Soviet Pact, 1939
- D. Lend Lease Agreement, 1940

40. The author’s comments could be interpreted as justifying a policy of

- A. détente
- B. militarism
- C. appeasement
- D. armed deterrence

Use the following map to answer questions 41 to 43.



—from *A Map History of the Modern World*

41. The map depicts an early attempt by the League of Nations to promote peace based upon principles of

- A. appeasement
- B. brinkmanship
- C. alliance systems
- D. collective security

42. Considering the League of Nations' successes and failures in those areas shown on the map, the League was **most** successful in solving

- A. minor territorial disputes that did not directly involve Great Power interests
- B. distant colonial disputes that emerged among the major European imperialist powers
- C. disputes emerging out of conflicting interpretations of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles
- D. disputes resulting from the aggressive expansionist policies of right-wing nationalist regimes

43. The League's credibility and stature were undermined by its failure to address effectively

- A. disputes 1 and 2
- B. disputes 2 and 4
- C. disputes 4 and 7
- D. disputes 7 and 8

Use the following declaration to answer questions 44 and 45.

The Republican party maintains the traditional American policy of noninterference in the political affairs of other nations. This government has definitely refused membership in the League of Nations and to assume any obligations under the covenant of the League. On this we stand.

—from *Internationalism: Opposing Viewpoints*

44. On what principle was this declaration **most likely** made?

- A. Containment should come before neutrality.
- B. Deterrence should come before appeasement.
- C. Sovereignty should come before collective security.
- D. International cooperation should come before national interests.

45. Which American president and which event abruptly ended support for the philosophy underlying this declaration?

- A. Harry S. Truman and the dropping of the first atomic bomb
- B. Franklin D. Roosevelt and the bombing of Pearl Harbor
- C. Richard M. Nixon and the evacuation of Saigon
- D. John F. Kennedy and the Cuban Missile Crisis

46. The Nazi philosophy of *lebensraum* moved from theory to practice when Hitler

- A. invaded the Soviet Union
- B. sent soldiers and equipment to Spain
- C. formed the Rome–Berlin–Tokyo Axis
- D. withdrew from the League of Nations

47. British success in the Battle of Britain has historically been viewed as an important turning point during the Second World War because this success

- A. forced Germany to withdraw from territories it occupied in Belgium and the Netherlands
- B. persuaded the United States to immediately enter the war against Germany
- C. motivated the Soviet Union to attack Germany's eastern frontiers
- D. preserved an Allied base for attack on Nazi-occupied Europe

Use the following description to answer questions 48 and 49.

[The insurgents] must be keenly aware of both the physical and the cultural environment. They are usually less well-armed than their adversaries.

Therefore, if they do not know the land they are moving across, they will be trapped and destroyed. . . .

[They] need not be numerous, but they need the sympathy of a sizable segment of the population. The first stage . . . is mobile warfare, in which small . . . bands are unable to seize permanent control over a territory and are constantly on the move to avoid capture. These bands confine their operations to specific, carefully chosen regions . . . where [they] can easily conceal themselves. At the same time, this chosen area should be largely self-sufficient economically, discontent politically, and located near key military objectives, such as cities and transport lines.

—from *The Human Mosaic*

48. This description refers to military tactics associated with

- A. terrorist attacks
- B. guerrilla warfare
- C. covert operations
- D. conventional warfare

49. These tactics are **best** illustrated by the conflict between

- A. Palestinians and Israelis in the Middle East
- B. Coalition and Iraqi forces in the Gulf region
- C. Protestants and Catholics in Northern Ireland
- D. Americans and the Viet Cong in South Vietnam

Use the following proposals to answer question 50.

**Proposals
for Averting
Nuclear
Confrontation**

I.	The number of nuclear weapons should be restricted to a certain level.
II.	Nuclear powers should be encouraged to protect their arsenals by using “Star Wars” technology.
III.	The United Nations should establish a force equipped with the military power to stop nuclear aggression.
IV.	Nuclear powers and their allies should agree to not deploy nuclear weapons in the event of war.

50. Which of the above proposals formed the basis for the SALT talks?

- A. Proposal I
- B. Proposal II
- C. Proposal III
- D. Proposal IV

51. The principle of internationalism is demonstrated when nations attempt to establish

- A. colonial empires
- B. isolationist policies
- C. spheres of influence
- D. multilateral agreements

52. *Nationalism is, by its very essence, dynamic rather than static. It is an explosive force, not a factor of stability.*

The historical development that **best** supports this contention is the

- A. turmoil in the Balkans during the 1990s
- B. the collapse of apartheid policies in South Africa during the 1990s
- C. absorption of Hong Kong into the People’s Republic of China
- D. agreement to include Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic in NATO

Use the following cartoon to answer questions 53 to 55.



"NOSES LEFT!"

—from *Low's Cartoon History 1945–1953*

53. In this 1947 cartoon, the “American Hot Dog Stand” symbolizes the

- A. protective alliance established by NATO
- B. economic assistance offered by the Marshall Plan
- C. economic appeal of joining the Common Market
- D. national security assured through membership in COMECON

54. The “school girls” depicted in the cartoon represent

- A. satellite states of the Soviet Union
- B. members of the North Atlantic alliance
- C. ethnic minority groups within the Soviet Union
- D. founding states of the European Economic Community

55. Which of the following aspects of superpower relations during the Cold War is **best** illustrated by the cartoon?

- A. The search for national unity and prosperity
- B. The quest for détente and mutual coexistence
- C. The competition to form and maintain spheres of influence
- D. The conflict between national security and collective security

Use the following cartoon to answer question 56.



—from *The Vietnam War—Opposing Viewpoints*

56. In this Cold War era cartoon, the cartoonist is commenting on a negative consequence of the American foreign policy of

- A. détente
- B. deterrence
- C. containment
- D. brinkmanship

Use the following sources to answer questions 57 to 59.

Source I

President John F. Kennedy's Attitude Toward the Cuban Crisis

President Kennedy dedicated himself to making it clear to Khrushchev by word and deed . . . that the United States had limited objectives and that we had no intention of accomplishing those objectives by adversely affecting the national security of the Soviet Union or by humiliating her. . . .

During our crisis talks he kept stressing the fact that we would indeed have war if we placed the Soviet Union in a position she believed would adversely affect her national security or such public humiliation that she lost the respect of her own people and countries round the globe. The missiles in Cuba, we felt, vitally concerned our national security, but not that of the Soviet Union.

This fact was ultimately recognized by Khrushchev, and this recognition, I believe, brought about this change in what, up to that time, had been a very adamant position. The President believed from the start that the Soviet Chairman was a rational, intelligent man, who if given sufficient time and shown our determination, would alter his position. . . .

—Robert Kennedy

Source II

Khrushchev's Recollection of the Cuba Crisis

. . . We were quite sure that the Americans would never reconcile themselves to the existence of Castro's Cuba. They feared, as much as we hoped, that a socialist Cuba might become a magnet that would attract other Latin American countries to socialism. . . .

The fate of Cuba and the maintenance of Soviet prestige in that part of the world preoccupied me. . . . We had to establish a tangible and effective deterrent to American interference in the Caribbean. But what exactly? The logical answer was missiles. . . .

I want to make one thing absolutely clear: when we put our ballistic missiles in Cuba, we had no desire to start a war. On the contrary, our principal aim was to deter America from starting a war. . . .

We sent the Americans a note saying that we agreed to remove our missiles and bombers on the condition that the President give us his assurance that there would be no invasion of Cuba by the forces of the United States or anybody else. Finally Kennedy gave in and agreed to make a statement giving us such an assurance. . . .

It had been, to say the least, an interesting and challenging situation. The two most powerful nations in the world had been squared off against each other, each with its finger on the button. . . . It was a great victory for us, though. . . .

The Caribbean crisis was a triumph of Soviet foreign policy and a personal triumph in my own career. . . . We achieved, I would say, a spectacular success without having to fire a single shot!

—Nikita Khrushchev

—both sources from *The Cold War*

57. Taken together, the two sources suggest that the key to the peaceful resolution of the Cuban Missile Crisis lay in

- A. pursuing the policy of collective security to its logical conclusion
- B. finding a face-saving solution that would allow both superpowers to claim victory
- C. ensuring that the United States was fully aware of the capabilities of Soviet military forces
- D. abandoning the principle of armed deterrence and embracing the principle of regional security

58. Khrushchev's rationale for placing ballistic missiles in Cuba is consistent with the doctrine of

- A. coexistence
- B. appeasement
- C. balance of power
- D. collective security

59. According to Source I, President Kennedy's "limited objectives" during the Cuban Missile Crisis included the

- A. overthrow of Castro's regime by an airborne invasion
- B. promotion of American democratic and capitalist ideas
- C. abandonment of brinkmanship during a diplomatic crisis
- D. preservation of the national security of the United States

60. During the Cold War, the experiences of the Americans in Vietnam and of the Soviets in Afghanistan illustrated that

- A. military strength alone is not sufficient to guarantee victory
- B. great powers often use total war to achieve their national objectives
- C. the great powers felt less need to maintain spheres of influence because of their nuclear capabilities
- D. collective security through the United Nations is the best way to resolve conflicts

Use the following chart to answer questions 61 and 62.

Incentive	Leader who initiated action	Action
To buy time to prepare for an inevitable German invasion	Stalin	Signed a non-aggression pact
?	Khrushchev	?
To maintain a communist sphere of influence on the Soviet border	Brezhnev	Invaded Afghanistan
To revive the Soviet economy	Gorbachev	Introduced perestroika
To prevent secession of a region in Russia	Yeltsin	Attempted to subjugate Chechnya

61. The actions identified in this chart specifically span the years

- A. 1919 to 1989
- B. 1929 to 1989
- C. 1939 to 2000
- D. 1949 to 2000

62. The **Incentive** and **Action** that could be used to complete the chart above are given in row

	Incentive	Action
A.	To prevent West Germany from occupying Danzig	Ordered the closing of the Polish Corridor
B.	To maintain a Soviet sphere of influence	Ordered the invasion of Hungary
C.	To provoke a military confrontation with the United States	Sealed off the city of Prague
D.	To rapidly modernize the Soviet Union	Initiated the first Five Year Plan

63. Relations between the Israeli and Palestinian authorities improved significantly in 1993 when Israel

- A.** increased Jewish immigration from territory formerly under Soviet control
- B.** allowed limited Palestinian autonomy in lands under Israeli occupation
- C.** annexed territories that were formerly part of Egypt and Syria
- D.** dramatically reduced the size of its armed forces

64. Despite the end of the Cold War and the creation of the INF Treaty, the threat of global catastrophe is still present because of the

- A.** formation of new military alliances backed by massive conventional armies of the superpowers
- B.** continued buildup of sophisticated nuclear weapons in Russia and the former Soviet republics
- C.** increased possibility of nations other than the superpowers obtaining nuclear capability
- D.** growing power of transnational corporations to dictate and control the international supply of arms

65. Which of the following statements characterizes the role that transnational corporations have assumed in geopolitics?

- A.** Transnational corporations have reaffirmed their commitment to fairer corporate taxation and greater environmental protection.
- B.** Transnational corporations have become able to challenge the sovereign decision-making power of national governments.
- C.** Transnational corporations are now the object of intense regulation by national governments throughout the world.
- D.** Transnational corporations have avoided investing in developing nations with lax labour regulations.

66. The collective actions taken against Iraq during the Gulf War in 1991 were unique in that they represented the first time that the

- A.** United Nations used armed force against an aggressor
- B.** United Nations became actively involved in a Middle East dispute
- C.** former Cold War superpowers cooperated to confront a major act of aggression
- D.** former Cold War superpowers ignored a resolution of the UN Security Council

Use the following excerpt to answer questions 67 to 69.

Palm Pilot in one hand, cellular phone in the other, Jean-Marc Routiers, 26, was juggling business calls halfway between London and Paris. When his phone went dead as the high-speed Eurostar train pulled into the underwater tunnel that links England to the Continent, the London-based French banker loosened his Italian silk tie and introduced himself.

"I definitely describe myself as a European," he said in the fluent English he perfected working at an Australian bank. "I may get sentimental when they play the Marseillaise, but for all the practical things, I see myself as a citizen of Europe. I like the lifestyle in France, but I don't make my living there." . . .

Mobile, fluent in several languages and aggressively non-nationalistic, [the new generation of Europeans] are already living the kind of borderless, cosmopolitan existence that the single European currency is supposed to advance.

They do not share their parents' memories of the Second World War or their parents' sense of national identity.

"People worry when they hear talk of a common European defence policy because it suggests that at the end of the day, we have one government," said Kleon Papadopoulos, a Greek banker based in London.

"Countries are afraid to lose their sovereignty, but I don't see it as a bad thing. If a government is good, stable and efficient, who cares if it is based in Berlin or Athens?"

—from *The Edmonton Journal*

67. The excerpt suggests that when compared with the new generation of Europeans, former generations were

- A. more willing to support international collective actions
- B. less willing to serve their government without question
- C. less concerned with global political affairs
- D. more loyal to their ethnic heritage

68. The excerpt suggests that many young Europeans today are willing to sacrifice national sovereignty if, in exchange, Europe becomes more

- A. culturally diverse
- B. global in outlook
- C. politically left-wing
- D. conservative in ideology

69. Which of the following titles is **most appropriate** for this excerpt?

A. *Europe: A Model for Future Supranationalism*
B. *Europe: A Superpower to Rival the United States*
C. *Europe: Democracy Triumphs over Authoritarianism*
D. *Europe: Political Security Sacrificed for Economic Power*

70. *Regional security alliances and global collective security often have the same goals and objectives.*

The truth of this assertion is **best** illustrated by the

A. United Nations and UNICEF providing aid to Rwanda
B. United Nations and NATO sending peacekeepers to Bosnia
C. League of Nations organizing mandates from former colonial empires
D. League of Nations applying sanctions against Italy when Ethiopia was attacked

***You have now completed Part A.
Proceed directly to Part B.***

Part B: Written Response

Description

Part B: Written Response consists of an essay assignment, worth 30% of the total examination mark.

Evaluation: Your essay will be evaluated for

- Exploration of the Issue
- Defence of Position
- Quality of Examples
- Quality of Language and Expression

Instructions

- You are to **take and defend** a position on **either Topic A or Topic B** for your essay. If you write on both topics, **only** the first will be marked.
- Be sure to indicate your choice of topic in the space provided on the back cover.
- Space is provided in this booklet for planning and for your Written Work.
- Use blue or black ink for your Written Work.

Additional Instructions for Students Using Word Processors

- Format your work using an easy-to-read 12-point or larger font such as Times.
- Double-space your final copy.
- Staple your final printed work to the page indicated for word-processed work. Hand in all work.
- Indicate in the space provided on the back cover that you have attached word-processed pages.

Reminders for Writing

- **Plan** your essay.
- **Focus** on the issue under discussion.
- **Establish** a clear position or thesis that will direct and unify your essay.
- **Organize** your essay in a manner that will best defend your position.
- **Defend** your position by using supportive and specific evidence drawn from your knowledge of social studies.
- **Edit** and **proofread** your writing.

Written Response Essay Assignment

Choose **one** of the following issues for your essay. Be sure to indicate your choice in the space provided on the back cover.

Topic A

In some nations, there is only one political party or ruling elite, and it forms the government. In other nations, two or more political parties compete with one another to form the government.

To what extent should governments be formed through competition among political parties?

In your essay, take and defend a position on this issue.

or

Topic B

In order to preserve their national security, many nations have chosen to allocate a significant portion of their national budgets to military spending. Other nations have chosen to commit much less of their national budgets to military spending, preferring to depend on other means of preserving their national security.

To what extent should military spending be used by nations to preserve their national security?

In your essay, take and defend a position on this issue.

Fold and tear along perforation.

Planning

Be sure to indicate on the back cover

- your choice of topic**
- whether you have attached word-processed pages**

If you are using a word processor, staple your Written Work here.
You may make corrections directly on your printed page(s).

Written Work

Planning

Written Work

Planning

Written Work

Planning

Written Work

Planning

Written Work

Credits

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